United Nations A/C.2/65/L.28*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
4 November 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Australia, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and Agenda 21,[2] the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Millennium Declaration,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[5] the Mauritius Declaration[6] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7] resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which the General

* Reissued for technical reasons on 16 November 2010.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[7] Ibid., annex II.

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Assembly decided to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the annual Assembly resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea and sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[8] resolution 64/73 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind of 7 December 2009, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the Manado Ocean Declaration, adopted at the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia, on 14 May 2009, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted on 29 October 2010,

Recognizing that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

Expressing grave concern about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

Recalling in this regard that States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment and that States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction and control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment,

Welcoming regional initiatives including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Project, and the Indian Ocean Challenge,

Acknowledging the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative and, under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France, its twenty-fifth general meeting held from 8 to 12 November 2010 in Apia,

1. *Urges* States, given the imperative for action, to take all necessary steps to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and local action to address the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification;

2. *Also urges* States to adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems to protect and enhance the resilience of coral reefs, noting the important role of development partners in providing assistance in this regard;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by May 2011 on the importance of protecting coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs and how this issue relates to the themes of the United Nations

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and in other forums, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in submitting the report, to make recommendations on actions needed to protect coral reefs, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States, the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.